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# WALLACE'S LATEST PROPOSAL

## American Shipping Tied Up

New York, June 16.  
The paralysis of the maritime workers' sit-down strike aboard ships spread through all the ports of the nation and threatened to bring a halt within 48 hours to all railroad freight bound for overseas.

Settlement appeared dim and brought the prediction from the American Association of Railroads that a freight embargo would be caused by freight piling up in terminals.

A Union spokesman predicted that by tomorrow (Tuesday) the sit-down strike would cause up to 2,000 vessels to be idle. He said oil tankers stoppage might be included in the strike if negotiations collapsed directly. However, some unions with tanker operators have been extended through conferences scheduled to continue on Wednesday between Union representatives and owners.

**SIT-DOWN STRIKE**  
A sit-down strike aboard the liner America was blamed by the American Federation of Labor Longshoremen for their failure to carry out the work of clearing one of the ship's hatches. The Longshoremen joined in the sit-down when the Congress of Industrial Organizations' members of the National Maritime Union refused to open the hatch. Six hundred crewmen of the America—which was scheduled to sail on Wednesday—have been ordered to "sign off" the ship at eight a.m. tomorrow to prevent sailing.

The Assistant Secretary of Labor, Mr. John Gibson, was assigned to the dispute here to attempt an agreement with shipowners. Despite the strike, five ships sailed from New York on Monday. They were presumably manned by seamen who received sailing orders before the strike deadline last midnight and who were not affected.

**LOCKOUT ALLEGATIONS**  
As yet, there are no picket lines, but they are expected—probably tomorrow—to be thrown around ships under contract to unions. Charges of lockout were reiterated by the United States National Maritime American Communications Association, and the Marine Cooks and Stewards.

On the West Coast, operators reported 200 vessels idle but a quick settlement was hoped for following an agreement signed with the International Longshoremen Warehousemen, Ship's Clerks, Checkers and Superintendents. Pacific Coast operators are still seeking an agreement with the Cooks, Stewards and Communications Association.

The Maritime Union leader, Joseph Curran, told a meeting of members this afternoon that the CIO president, Philip Murray, and the AFL Longshoremen and Seamen had wired their support—United Press.



PRESIDENT TRUMAN

## HUNGARY'S OFFER

### Willing To Submit Information To UN

Budapest, June 16.  
Hungary is prepared to place all material about the recent crisis before an investigation committee of the United Nations if the big powers agree, the Hungarian Social Democratic Minister of Justice, told correspondents here in an interview today.

"If such an investigation should take place," he said, "I am sure that America would immediately learn the truth about Ferenc Nagy (former premier, who recently resigned) and Tibor Eckhardt (pro-war leader of the Agrarian Party)."

The Minister said that the Hungarian Government was not in the least worried about the threat that Nagy would form an exile government.

"There can be only one legal Hungarian Government, and that must be here in the country," he declared. He also said that the Social Democratic Party, which holds 69 out of 420 seats in the National Assembly, would not take part in any election unless they had their own independent list.

He considered that the raising of the voting age and excluding ex-Fascists and their families from voting would remove some 300,000 voters out of the total of five million from voting.

### FEARS U.S. MOVES

Another spokesman for the Hungarian Social Democratic Party expressed great concern over the interest the United States is displaying in Europe today. He said that there were considerable misgivings among Social Democrats over the recent American note to Hungary. "Does America want to take over the role of Germany and bring about a new catastrophe?" he asked. "The Socialists are afraid that the interests of the capitalists are more important to the American Government than the peace of the world." (Continued on Page 4)

## Soviet-US Big Chiefs Confab In Berlin

Washington, June 16.

Mr Henry Wallace, former United States Vice-President, today urged President Truman and Mr George Marshall, Secretary of State, to invite Generalissimo Stalin and Mr Molotov to a conference in Berlin.

He proposed the conference as the first step in a policy aimed at giving an American agreement with Russia precedence over the settlements with Germany and Austria.

Mr Wallace was "reporting" on his travels in five countries, including Britain and the United States. "Everywhere I found the belief that both Russia and the United States are pursuing aggressive courses which will lead to war," Mr Wallace, who is conducting a "Fight for Peace" campaign in America, declared.

The Berlin meeting, he said, should be called for the "avowed and announced purpose of drawing up an agreement which will cover all the points at issue between the United States and Russia. We must settle the basic differences with the Russians as completely as possible, or we shall continue to increase the friction which develops in every attempt to settle secondary problems. We cannot reach an agreement with Germany until America and Russia have reached an agreement on their individual objectives."

### SENSATIONAL SPEECH

Mr Wallace, in his most sensational speech since returning from his tour, urged the United States to propose to the United Nations "a complete ban on international traffic in weapons" as a measure to unblock the negotiations for agreement on atomic energy.

He called the Democratic Party to take the lead in a campaign to nationalise America's munition industries so that there should be no profit in the patriotic duty of defending our country, and also threatened to lead a third-party in the 1948 Presidential elections with the statement that "if both parties insist on pursuing the present suicidal course towards war and depression there will be a new party even if it has no change of election success next year."

### SOCIALISM NOT CRIMINAL

"If we remember that there is nothing criminal in the idea of Socialism we can do business—in peace—with a Socialist Europe," he went on. "But if we set out to lick Socialist ideas with bribes and forces of arms rather than through a practical demonstration of democratic capitalism, we shall prove the contention of the Communists that capitalist economy cannot be free of depression."

Toucing on the subject of American pretexts regarding elections in Europe, Mr Wallace said: "I feel a certain shame when I hear the voice of our official statements of protest about election methods in Eastern Europe and look at the same time at certain election methods in South Carolina and Kansas City and the absence of any elections in Washington. The case against us, which is preached by Leftists throughout the world, may be exaggerated, but it has a substantial basis in fact. When murderers are acquitted in South Carolina the world does not rush to embrace American democracy," concluded Mr Wallace.—Reuter.

## Truman Vetoes Bill: Clash With Congress

Washington, June 16.

President Truman today vetoed the Congress-approved bill, which would have cut United States domestic taxes by about \$4,000,000,000.

In his first veto of a measure passed by the Republican-controlled Congress, the President attacked the bill as offering "dubious, ill-apportioned and risky benefits at the expense of a sound tax policy and being from the standpoint of government finances, unsafe."

This is President Truman's first major clash with the Congress, which will make up the bill once more tomorrow. It is uncertain whether the Republicans will be able to rally the necessary two-thirds majority in both chambers to override the veto.

## MYSTERIOUS DEATHS

### MACON HOSPITAL INVESTIGATION

Paris, June 16.

The famed French Surete Nationale moved into Macon today to take personal charge of investigations arising from the deaths of 17 women in three years at Macon-Hospital. All the victims displayed the same symptoms.

The entire hospital staff, with the exceptions of the surgeons and doctors, threatened to resign and were immediately warned that any resignation would give cause for suspicion.

All the patients died in the women's surgical ward.

The French press has been emphasizing the mysterious deaths on front pages since the seventeenth victim died last week and today the Surete members arrived in Macon to take over the case.

French newspapers hinted that the killer would be unmasked soon, but gave no evidence to substantiate their predictions. However, the police said an arrest was expected this week.

One theory advanced by a newspaper said the people were killed by a hospital employee who believed in the "mercy deaths" advocated by the Germans for the maimed and crippled.—United Press.

### CONDEMNED TO DEATH

Jerusalem, June 17.  
A Military Court condemned three convicted Jewish terrorists to death as the United Nations Commission opened its inquiry on Palestine on Monday and an Arab general strike. The Jews were accused of participating in the May 4 delivery which freed 231 prisoners from Acre prison and left 16 persons dead. Two other Jews tried with the condemned trio were sentenced to life imprisonment.

Irgun Zvai Leumi, underground organisation which took responsibility for the prison break, was expected to appeal to the UN Commission in an effort to stay the sentences. Irgun repeatedly has threatened "blood for blood" retaliation against the British for death sentences against its members.

The Arab strike called to emphasise the Arab boycott of the UN inquiry, paralysed much of Palestine's activity.

In Cairo, the exiled Mufti of Jerusalem founded a "call upon all Arabs to protect the Holy Land"—Associated Press.



HENRY WALLACE

## First Class Cricket And Tennis

London, June 16.

The South Africans with four wickets in hand were 71 runs ahead in the first innings when stumps were drawn on the second day of their match against Somerset at Taunton.

Somerset made 170 in their first knock and in reply the tourists had scored 241 for six wickets.

A crowd of 8,000 spectators were rather disappointed by the sedate cricket of both sides today.

Coope and Luckes, who continued their Saturday's innings, took the score to three figures before being parted. Coope made 64 and Luckes carried his bat for 47.

Bruce Mitchell and Denis Dyer gave the South Africans their best start of the tour, putting up 115 for the opening partnership. Mitchell, who was dropped three times, made 72 in two hours, hitting six fours, while Dyer, never departing from a rigid defence, made 39. Denis Begbie, fourth man in, gave a splendid display of driving and scored 62 in 95 minutes, hitting nine fours.

With Dudley Nourse and Kenneth Viljoen, who both went in late in the batting order, still together the South Africans may yet build up a large total against the county, who used seven bowlers in their attack.

### COUNTY GAMES

The scorecard at the close of play read: Somerset 170 (Climo 40, four for 70, Dawson four for 41).

South Africans 241 for six (Mitchell 72, Begbie 62).

In county games, after Saturday's widespread rain, which affected all matches, only two—at Swansea and Birmingham—were in progress today. In both these however, play was only held up for a short spell.

Cyril Washbrook, England and Lancashire opening bat, showed his best form at Manchester in scoring all round the wicket and making 122 runs in 130 minutes against Essex. He hit two sixes and 12 fours.

On a pitch affected by Saturday's rain bowlers had a fine time at Hereford, where 25 wickets fell for 337 runs.

### CLOSE OF PLAY

Scores at the draw of stumps today were:

At Lords: Yorkshire 187 (Watson 77), Middlesex 98 for no wickets.

At Manchester: Essex 139, Lancashire 245 for three (Washbrook 122, Phil 34).

At Loughborough: Kent 175, Leicestershire 75 for one.

At Northampton: Hampshire 388 for six (Dawson 76, McCorkell 71, Bailey 51), Northants to bat.

At Guildford: Surrey 260 (Bartling 64, Eale 59), Essex to bat.

At Hereford: Combined Services 87 (Jenkins five for 41, Howarth five for 13), Worcestershire 110 (Deighton four for 27, Shirreff four for 16), and 140 for five.—Reuter.

## Queen's Club Results

London, June 16.

John Bromwich, of Australia, beat Ghous Mohand, of India, by 6-3 and 6-3 in the first round of the singles Queen's Club tennis championship today.

W. C. Croy, of China, beat W. H. Michelson, of Britain, by 6-2 and 6-1.

K. I. Ahmed, of India, beat Jack Crawford, of Australia, by 6-4, 2-6 and 4-0.

After beating Mohamed in the first round, John Bromwich withdrew from the singles. He is the third Australian to withdraw, the

### DAVIS CUP MATCH

(Prague, June 16.

Yugoslavia gained the winning lead of three matches to one in the European Zone semi-final of the Davis Cup here today when Mitic, of Yugoslavia, beat Eustace Fannin, of South Africa, by 6-3, 6-3, 6-4. Yugoslavia will now meet Czechoslovakia in the European Zone final. In the final game, Eric Sturges, of South Africa, beat Josef Palada, of Yugoslavia, by 3-0, 6-3, 6-0, 5-7, 6-3.—Reuter.

## HUNT CUP CALLOVER

London, June 16.

The Victoria Club callover on the Royal Hunt Cup over seven furlongs at Ascot on June 18 was: 19 to 2 Patouchy, 10 to 1 Greek Star and 100 to 1 Precipite, all offered and taken. 100 to 1 Whitehall offered, 12 to 1 taken. 100 to 1 Somero and Rio D'Alto, both taken and offered. 18 to 1 Joan's Star offered, 20 to 1 taken. 18 to 1 Toronto, 20 to 1 Philadelphia, Master Vote and Fairly Fulmar, 25 to 1 Admiral's Vain, Prince Charles, all offered. 30 to 1 Kilbelin taken and offered. 33 to 1 Prince Polo offered, 40 to 1 taken. 33 to 1 Chawarr, Whistling Wind, Ouregan and Prince Richard, all offered.

Precipite was the best backed horse, being expected to win £27,000 at 100 to 1. He was quoted at 100 to 7 at the previous callover. There was strong demand for Joan's Star, introduced at 20 to 1 and closing at the 18's after being laid to take £220,000 out of the books. Only small sums were invested on Patouchy, the French-bred favourite. He was backed to win £2,000 at 10 to 2, half a point more than his previous quotation. Greek Star, second favourite, was firm at 10 to 1, being backed to win £10,000.

Others backed for substantial amounts were—Whitehall—£16,000, Somero £9,000 and Kilbelin £5,000. The final callover on the race will take place tomorrow.—Reuter.

## FIGHT OFFER

New York, June 16.

Nick Baffi, manager of the heavy-weight Harry Bernstein of Bronx, N.Y., said today that he had received a cable offer from Moshe Skippergate, Oslo, for two fights in Norway, and if both are successful he will shoot at the Scandinavian heavyweight champion, Ollie Taneberg.

Harry twisted his ankle on Friday and today Baffi called off the Wednesday night match with Lonnie Clark at Jamaica, Long Island. Baffi says he expects Harry to be in shape again to meet Jimmie Carroll at McArthur Stadium here on July 1.—United Press.

## STOP PRESS

## RAF SERGTS IN COURT

Two RAF Flight Sergeants were fined this morning at Kowloon Court when they were charged with discharging firearms wantonly to the danger of the public on June 13.

Defendants were F/Sgt W. J. Dobson and F/Sgt D. S. McCulloch, of 110 Squadron, RAF, and residing at the unit mess at 885 Prince Edward Road.

ASP Mottram, who prosecuted, said that there was a party at the mess on the afternoon of June 13. Late during the day, some empty bottles were set near the fireplace in the grounds, and defendants were aiming at the bottles with revolvers. Inspector Macdonald arrived as the result of a report made to the police, and found that the firing was so inaccurate that it constituted a danger to the public. One bullet hit the wall and ricocheted into the street. Describing it as a most dangerous practice, ASP Mottram asked for a serious view to be taken. Defendants were each fined \$500.—Associated Press.

## EDITORIAL

### Confusing Picture

ANYBODY finding himself bewildered by the headline news of the day may be asked: There is every reason for confusion of thought, disillusionment and cynicism. While Mr. Alfie is calling for solid public support for the United Nations Organisation, declaring it to be the only machinery by which civilisation can survive, British and American scientists are announcing the invention of new war weapons which will be equally as destructive as the atom bomb; simultaneously America and Russia are wrangling at Lake Success over disarmament procedure, with neither side showing any sign of sweet compromise. Three weeks ago Mr. Henry Wallace was being assailed by critics on both sides of the Atlantic for daring to suggest that war-battered Europe needed ploughs and food, not guns and planes as provided for in President Truman's policy. Today these same critics are hailing as the "greatest speech he has ever made," General George Marshall's plan for economic aid to Europe, which, it is reported from London, envisages the United States contributing upwards of \$500,000,000 annually for three or four years to enable Europe to recover. To the map in the street these contradictions create a mental state of confusion, worse, confounded, and with better

justification he asks himself: can the world's statesmen, politicians and diplomats really believe what they claim about the United Nations as a peace-preserving organisation when, at the same time, their own scientists are encouraged to discover new and deadly weapons of war—discoveries and invention which, apparently, can never be used for anything else but the destruction of lives and property? Neither are fears allayed by trying to regard these sinister announcements as tactics in a war of nerves; finally that type of propaganda—nervous wrecking and inflammatory—must lead to a shooting match. The biggest tragedy of today is that rapidly the world is becoming to accept the inevitability of another war; many, in fact, are already convinced how the combatants will line up. In the face of this growing world confusion—distorted and misled by false information and interpretation—Mr. Alfie's faith in the United Nations has a phoney ring. Nevertheless, he is right when he claims that it is the only organisation capable of saving mankind from self-annihilation. He is also right when he declares that only the peoples of the world can decide the fate of UNO. That is the challenge the map in the street must take up despite the increasing distrust among the nations' leaders.

### \$20,000 ROBBERY

London, June 16.  
Jewellery and other property estimated at present to be worth £20,000 was last night stolen by thieves who raided the home of the Earl of Mountbatten at Ringwood, Hampshire.

The robbery was discovered when the household awoke today, and an urgent call to the police brought a large force of detectives who searched the house and grounds for clues.—Reuter.

## Reds Break Up Freedom Of Speech Meeting

Szeged, Hungary, June 17.

Nearly 150 Communists, armed with weighted rubber hoses, brass knuckles and hatchet-like Hungarian "fokos," broke up a Szabadas (Freedom) Party meeting here which had been called expressly to determine whether there was freedom of speech and assembly in Hungary.

In a bloody brawl, during which approximately 700 resentful Hungarian men and women fought back with fists and wooden chairs—and even pushed one Communist out of a second floor window—an undetermined number of persons was injured. There was one official report, however, that five Freedom Party supporters were sent to a hospital with serious head wounds from the heavy "fokos."

Freedom Party leader Denso Sulok, who called the meeting and who had been announced principal speaker, did not appear to test his assertion in Parliament last week that Hungary was a police state without freedom of expression and that armed Communists broke up his Party meetings.—Associated Press.



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# TOO MANY CIVIL SERVANTS

by  
**VISCOUNT SIMON**

Foreign Secretary, 1931-1935; Home Secretary, 1935-37; Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1937-1940; Lord Chancellor, 1940-1945.

IN recent debates the House of Lords has more than once discussed the high totals of those employed in the Civil Service, and has called attention to the influence of these figures upon our national life.

Arithmetical calculations are not usually very good reading. Yet there are considerations on this subject which are well worth public attention.

First, let me make it plain that in what follows no reflection is made on the quality and devotion of work done by our Civil Servants. The question to be considered is not their quality, but their quantity.

## PRODUCTION LAG

SECONDLY, we must not ignore the truism that the greater the number employed in the Civil Service, the fewer are left for employment in productive work.

Departmental administration we must have—the machine of government could not go on without it. When we talk of matters being decided "by the Treasury" or by the "Ministry of Food," nobody supposes that the gentlemen who are the political heads of such offices decide all these things.

A Minister may lay down the lines to be followed, but the detailed work (and it has become very great) is left to the army of Civil Servants, and mainly to the lower ranks.

The question is whether this country can go on adding to the total without seriously injuring its prospects of recovery.

Using round figures, out of the total manpower in Great Britain we now have about 2,000,000 persons employed in the non-industrial Civil Service and in Local Government Service taken together.

The total employed in industry, if this 2,000,000 is excluded, is something like 16,000,000. The total working population, including those employed in the Civil Service, is about 20,000,000.

Is not the comparison of these figures very disturbing?

At this rate one-tenth of our total working population is absorbed in the Civil Service, whether centrally or locally.

Can we hope for the rapid improvement of our productive and trading results if so large a part of the population is withdrawn from positive production? This one-tenth of our people is to a great extent occupied in issuing and dealing with forms and licences, and applications for permits. These things are largely required for the purpose of preventing people from doing what they want to do or for restricting the conditions in which they might do it.

## BY THE WAY

by Beachcomber

THIS is animal week. The sacred white Cambodian elephant installed in the palace at Phnompenh is reported to be eating and sleeping well, the latest statistics of horses with influenza are to be followed by the latest figures for ferrets with measles, and an expedition is going to the White Nile to procure a white rhinoceros for the Chicago Zoo.

When I was a very young man I was a member of the expedition which went to the Black Nile to hunt the Giant Black Prawn. How we tackled north, and then south; how we were attacked by wild hens in the Zimboobow country; how we shot a pigmy bullock; how our tents were eaten by glowworms during the equinoctial floods—one of these things is any of your business.

### No black prawn

WHILE up country, having come from down country, we were told by an old witch-doctor that there was a black prawn in the lake to the far west of Mount Wagga. We approached the lake stealthily, put out in jumbies (the small native boats), and proceeded to use our nets. All we got was a sheet of rusty tin, a lot of mud, and a native whistle. Yet somewhere in the dark hinterland, laying its eggs in batches of eight in the thick hoak-grass, is the creature we sought in vain.

### In passing

TWO profound remarks have caught my eye lately, each showing an understanding of the

modern world. The first remark was made by a musical critic. He said, "Miss Kristen Flanagan sings in tune," as though it were the thing one would expect today. The second remark was reported by a correspondent abroad. A Pole in Breslau said, when shown where he was to live, "These houses are too elegant for anyone but politicians or police officials."

### 0 percent

THE news that rice production was going up produced the usual acid criticism of people who use rice for purposes of art. The case of those who engrave pictures of the Taj Mahal on single grain was instanced. But they are very few. A recent Gallup poll revealed that not one of the people questioned had ever done this, that none of them knew about it, and none of them cared.

### Chant du Crepuscule

I knew a tiny man called Brown, Whose hat was "quite the latest thing." It had a trap-door in the crown, Pulled open by a piece of string. "This alimic trick enables me To talk at ease," he proudly said. "With men of six feet two and three, Nor need I ever raise my head."

### Parliamentary note

THAT little politician who dashes about the lobbies with such an air of importance is being called the lobbysoxer.

The figure of 2,000,000 Civil Servants is larger than the total employed in agriculture, or in transport and shipping, or in building. It is more than twice as large as the number employed in mining and quarrying.

By contrast with our total of 2,000,000 non-industrial Civil Servants, there are fewer than 7,000,000 employed in all the manufacturing industries put together.

## THE FLAW

IN a recent House of Lords debate the Government spokesman pointed with some satisfaction to the fact that the total of non-industrial Civil Servants at the latest recorded date had risen by only a few thousands over the corresponding figure 12 months before. But Lord Cherwell detected the fallacy. During those 12 months the fighting forces had been greatly reduced, and the number of Civil Servants dealing with the fighting services were reduced by 53,000.

The Civil Servants ministering to the needs of the civil population have thus increased in 12 months, not by a few thousands, but by over 60,000. Consider how the numbers employed in many civilian Ministries have increased during that 12 months. In the Ministry of Food we have an increase of 16 percent. The figures attributed to the Board of Trade are nearly doubled.

## GAIN OR LOSS?

IT seems to me that this situation gives cause for great anxiety. No doubt an increase in the number of Civil Servants may mean an improved administration in some directions. But the question is whether on balance the nation gains or loses by withdrawing from its pool of productive power so large a fraction of the total population.

Loss in production cannot be limited to the large figures which might otherwise be employed in industry. For how much extra loss of productive power occurs through firms and businesses being as much occupied as they are in filling up forms and in chasing around Government departments for permits?

How far the demand for additional Civil Servants will grow when the Government carries further its designs for nationalising more great industries no one, I suppose, can at present calculate.

But the tendency of a department, when a scheme of nationalisation is carried through, must plainly be to increase the departmental staff. Moreover, while everybody wants to see that Civil Servants enjoy their proper rights, the danger is impending that they may become a political force sufficiently strong to exercise control over policy.

Every consideration of national interest and political wisdom seems to me to require that we give our serious attention to the danger in this growth of the Civil Service.



"Get the idea? Every time it rains, the garden gets sprinkled."

## American Report

By Arthur Webb

## Mrs Lake starts something

WASHINGTON. NEW ENGLANDERS, like those in the Old Country from which their forefathers came, talk little but they talk a lot of sense.

One night there was a meeting that was fairly representative of the 15,000 people who live in the white-timbered red-bricked houses of the little 217-year-old Massachusetts coast town of Newburyport. They were talking over Truman's appeal to head off a "recession."

It was all very informal, as such meetings are. And but for Mrs Raymond Lake it might have just been another pleasant "get-together" without any significance.

She is an average housewife, and during the meeting she timidly interjected, "Everyone talks about high prices without doing anything about them."

It was a challenge. And it was taken up there and then. Before they went to bed that night the shopkeepers of Newburyport decided to show America.

Within 24 hours 67 of them had signed a pledge to return 10 per cent of the purchase price of any goods bought in the next 10 days. They put out red, white and blue banners: "Newburyport lowers prices. We are co-operating."

## ALL JOIN IN

ONLY 25 stood out, and because the townspeople boycotted them all but one had joined the movement within 48 hours.

Stocks that had been hanging fire for weeks began to disappear from the shelves. Business boomed. Stores in State-street, and Pleasant-street—the town's two main shopping centres—were filled as customers poured in from the neighbouring villages.

Then the shopkeepers sent out letters to wholesalers and manufacturers saying that they intended buying more carefully in future and suggesting "your company should examine its price policies."

Newburyport became front page news all over America. Its plan has been taken up by more than a score of other small towns between the Atlantic and Pacific.

## ONLY THE FRINGE

MRS. LAKE had indeed started something.

One would like to say that she has really headed off the crisis that all the experts say is just round the corner. But, unfortunately, it still remains to torment Mr Truman and those of his advisers who believed the National Union of Manufacturers and its tame Congressmen, who a year ago were clamouring for the end of price controls.

"Take off controls and see output go up and watch the prices fall," they shouted then. But today it is hard to find anything that is cheaper than it was a year ago. Many prices are doubled and most are up 50 percent.

Even the 10 percent cut made by the traders of Newburyport does not touch the fringe of the problem.

Few stores in the big cities followed suit with an overall slash. They say that no real reductions will be made until manufacturers lower their prices.

And there is no sign yet that this is happening.

## STILL TOO HIGH

THERE is, however, plenty of evidence that some manufacturers who have been soaking the public are now getting worried at the continuing buyers' resistance.

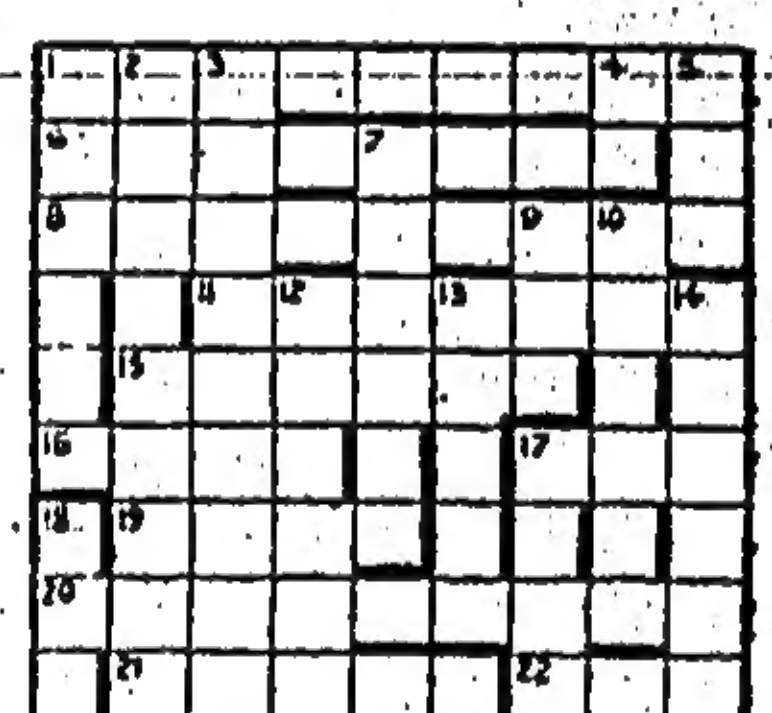
It is predicted that during the next few months production will be cut back in many industries by 20 percent, and this will tend up the number of unemployed to four million—almost double what it is today.

Big businesses which for years have been operating on a take-it-or-leave-it basis are facing stiff competition and may be forced to cut prices of manufactured goods by one-fifth before long. But even that will leave prices 50 percent above prewar level.

There are two hundred million cases of canned goods that the packers have not been able to sell at the prices they want.

Everywhere there is evidence that the American public is becoming more discriminating in its buying, and is prepared to wait until prices of goods come down—and the quality goes up. The housewives are tired of being taken for a ride by the get-rich-quick merchants.

## CROSSWORD



- Across
- Wipe (10)
  - its progress is within bounds (10)
  - anyone says Cromwell had them (10)
  - They're a change from pale cups (10)
  - to a royal occupation (10)
  - Flig. certainly not, think of cotton (10)
  - Following the start of the eleventh month what's true it would make (10)
  - Sort of idea that a nudist would approve (10)
  - Together in private (10)
  - Edgers that make grass (10)
  - This ace is dangerous (10)
- Down
- For know something the king is reformed (10)
  - The sort of cupboard that lets you make a sober drink (10)
  - A nice lot may reform to let Italian fight in the spot (10)
  - An appeal for help (10)
  - With this out you got wartime cover (10)
  - You will find him differently named (10)
  - Animal with expression (10)
  - The side eye is in (10)
  - Time changes the mile (10)
  - Solution of yesterday's puzzle—Answer: 1. Firmament; 2. Judgmental; 3. Orifice; 4. Fecund; 5. Endow; 6. Quag; 7. Yarn; 8. Grand; 9. At; 10. Orange; 11. Hilt; 12. Amiable; 13. M.E.O.; 14. Uter; 15. Bait; 16. Wet; 17. Tidy; 18. Sur; 19. Coined; 20. Art; 21. India; 22. Dawn; 23. First; 24. Alert; 25. Gory; 26. Lee.

## CANCY Just To Be a Sea Rancher!

NOW DAT I'VE GOT A COWBOY SUIT I OUGHTA PAL AROUND WITH HORSES

LOOKS LIKE I'M OUTTA LUCK --- NOT A HORSE IN SIGHT

NOTHIN' BUT CARS

— ERNIE BUSHMILLER —

**AQUARIUM**

**SEA HORSES**

By Ernie Bushmiller

## When You Feel Tired and Restless

Ask For  
**ELLIOTTS TONIC**

On Sale at All Dispensaries





## Women BEAUTY ARTS

By LOIS LEEDS



Posed by Ida Lupino for Lois Leeds.

Lois Leeds gives you a quick Eye Beauty Treatment.

### "DEAR LOIS LEEDS"

"Dear Lois Leeds—I have deep lines under my eyes. I use eye cream as you directed but the skin is loose and I do want to 'tighten' it up. How?—ESTIE."

Make a small pad of gauze. Saturate it with astringent and press it firmly, back and forth, under the eyes. Ida Lupino, in Warner Brothers' "Escape Me Never", shows how she does her home beauty treatment.

"Dear Lois Leeds—Is a lanolin cream to be used on an aging skin? Yes, Miss T."

Yes, a cream with a lanolin base is particularly effective for the aging skin and the dry, wrinkled skin.

"Dear Lois Leeds—I can't wear dark red nail polish as my husband objects to it but I do use a dark red lipstick. Would a light nail polish look all right?—ROSE."

I would rather see you buff your nails than wear a light polish because lips and fingernails should match in colour. If you do use polish, a buffed, gleaming nail will harmonize with any shade of lipstick.

"Dear Lois Leeds—I have a white and gold evening dress and old white ballet slippers. They are kid. Could they be dyed?—NELL M."

Be a clever girl and paint your ballet slippers with gold paint.

"Dear Lois Leeds—My hair is very pale. Should I have it tinted a dark brown?—Miss X."

No, I would dramatize the pale blonde colour by weekly shampoos and let it shine to its natural colour. Wear black with pale silver-gilt jewellery.

"Dear Lois Leeds—I live in a cold climate and I have a dry skin. What do you suggest?—CANNIE."

Use a rich cream and a warmed oil.

## Minute Makeup by GABRIELLE



One Minute, night and morning, spent in patting on a tiny amount of cream, makes lines and dryness. An extra Minute spent in blotting away excess lipstick gives you a well groomed face. An extra Minute used to wash the eyes with lotion. Defends Beauty and Good Sight! One Minute to blend rouge. Defends your good taste and makes you look both Pretty and Natural! Next—Silver and Gold!

## "GI LEGACY" PROBLEM

The magazine Newsweek has devoted a nine-column lead story to problems of German children by American soldiers, blaming the Army's policies for the present conditions under which an American may father a child but a German mother has little or no means to get it either adopted by its father or recognised as an American.

Newsweek says that trouble began when the Army decided to lift the fraternisation ban when it "became legally possible to do everything with a German girl except to marry her. There is no quicker way to undermine German psychology than to say the women are good enough to sleep with and breed with, but not marry with."

The article equally scores the now abandoned cartoons showing German women as "Veronica Dankeschon" etc. as caricatures.

The magazine sets partial solution in the problem of this "GI legacy" by liberalising adoption procedures by which children may obtain legal paternity through American foster parents.—United Press.

## SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"Just tell your mother we aren't buying concert tickets this year—since Junior started taking lessons on the flute, that's all the music we need!"

## Phoenicians Visited America 18 Centuries Ahead Of Columbus

By DON JENNINGS  
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

Dr William Walker Strong believes, after seven years of research, that a band of Phoenicians colonised the Susquehanna Valley about 18 centuries before Christopher Columbus landed in America.

The Mechanicsburg author-archaeologist, who is fellow of the Mellon Institute of Pittsburgh, has 400 stones bearing inscriptions of the ancient seafaring specialists to support his contention.

### LAW OF GRAVITY FROZE TOO

Frank W.—Bennett of Wapato, Washington, won the liars' contest at the 12th annual dinner of the Yakima Valley Anglers' and Hunters' Club. His story: "Dan MacDonald was telling me about a hunting trip to Canada, when it was almost too cold to survive. One bitter day he spotted a fine, 12-point deer. He shot and scored a direct hit, but the deer leaped over a cliff and disappeared. When Dan looked over the cliff he saw the deer frozen in the air halfway down. It was so darn cold the law of gravity froze, too."

## World War III "Widows"

The White House, which has been picketed by almost every kind of picket, recently was picketed by something new—14 New York college girls who called themselves "the widows-to-be" of World War Three.

The girls, who picketed for two hours, said they came from Teachers College, Hunter College, Columbia University, Long Island University and Brooklyn College.

They carried signs asking for Congressional investigation of American industrial ties with the I. G. Farben, German industrialists soon to be tried in Germany for war crimes.

They objected particularly to the appointment of Judge Charles S. Warren, formerly of New York State Supreme Court.

Betty Horowitz, who said she went to New York University and was sort of president of the organisation, objected to Sosa's age and the fact that he had retired.

She also said she didn't like the way he handled the trial of a Communist several years ago.

Before they went on the picket line the girls advised Washington news agencies that news and photo coverage would be appreciated.

### Kansas Preserves Bison Hoofprints

Buffalo hoofprints in Kansas sandstone, reminders of the past, caused footings for a modern highway bridge to be removed.

A storm of protest was raised upon announcement that prints of the American buffalo on a farm near Ellsworth were to be blasted away to permit building of footings for a new bridge across Ash Creek.

Those favouring protecting the prints reminded that they were the only known ones of their kind, a cherished relic of the days when herds of buffalo roamed the Kansas prairies.

The historical-minded protesters won out. The engineers of the state highway commission changed their plans and chose another location for their bridge.

The hoofprints on the sandstone banks of the creek were embedded when the stone was in a partly fluid state and were preserved by hardening of the rock.

### French "Tourist" Plane Ready

The first French "tourist" airplane to be produced in quantity since the war is rolling off the production line of the National Society of Aeronautical Construction plant in Le Havre, says United Press.

Known as the "S.U.C. 10," it is a "pusher-type" with the propeller at the rear of the fuselage. Its peculiarly shaped cabin, supported by three non-retractable wheels when on the ground, give it the appearance of a "flying automobile."

The plane is powered by a 180-horsepower Mathis motor. It has a cruising speed of about 110 miles an hour and a range of 650 miles. It sells for \$1,500,000 francs. It carries up to five persons.

From the stones, which he has collected since 1940 in the Harrisburg (Pennsylvania) area, Dr Strong theorised that some 3,000 Phoenicians sailed up the Susquehanna River in 371 B.C. and established mining camps for iron ore production because their iron reserves had been seriously depleted in the war against Greece.

Hamilkon, the famous Phoenician admiral who became a national hero in the Greek War, probably led the expedition, according to Strong. An iron stone found at Silver Spring, Cumberland County, carried Phoenician letters which translated read "Rab (captain) Hamilkon was wounded at this place."

### Sailed Around Africa

The Phoenicians, a Semitic race of hardy seafarers, were the first to circumnavigate Africa. Their travels extended as far north as Scandinavia and they had colonised in Spain, where they founded the city of Cadiz. The most famous of their colonies was Carthage, a rival of Rome.

Strong, who found the first of his inscribed iron stones in 1940 while engaged in classifying American Indian relics in this region, said the inscriptions bear many references to cities in Africa and Asia Minor. Iron stone, he discovered, was produced by prehistoric volcanoes.

Strong said he has identified the entire Phoenician alphabet of 22 letters and his translations revealed the names of 70 captains and princes inscribed on the stones. He believes this number of men would have headed an expedition of about 3,000 persons.

Some of the stones bear the name of the Phoenician god, Taned, to whom they offered human sacrifices in time of distress. These relics were believed to be parts of sacrificial altars. Other pieces were in the shape of wedges and mauls believed to have been used in ship building and repair.

### Cites Ancient Writings

Strong, whose research has been credited with extending modern knowledge of the Phoenician language, said the writings of Marliana, a 16th century Spanish historian, agreed largely with his own beliefs regarding the fate of the ancient seafarers who colonised here.

Marliana wrote that part of the expedition remained to settle in the new land, but that they died out, waiting in vain for a second expedition. The historian quoted Aristotle as saying that the discovery because it feared a migration clearing Carthage of its inhabitants.

Strong said other Aristotle writings described a journey of Carthaginians "beyond the pillars of Hercules" (the Straits of Gibraltar). Strong concluded that the route of the Phoenicians took them first to the Azores, then across to the North American coast, into Chesapeake Bay and finally up the Susquehanna River.

### JUDGE PASSES AS BARBER

Judge E. B. Chappell of the Nebraska state supreme court may bring out another shingle if he wants to.

Chappell stepped down from the bench to take, and pass, the written and practical tests in barbering given by the state examining board. The judge practised the trade for nine years before entering the legal profession.

"He just wants the license for sentimental reasons," I think," ex-aminer Jack Gore said.

## HULA DANCE MODEST, SAYS PRINCESS

Laila Amataupulevasegnotupu-Kreuz, pretty Samoan princess who has shaken grass skirts from the south seas to Chicago, says the hula is not a "hoochy-kootch" but a "very serious" ritual dance.

Laila, a civilian employee at the Great Lakes Naval training station, makes her home in Wakekan, Illinois. In her free time she serves as ambassador for her South Sea island country.

The dancing princess backs up her defence of the hula by claiming a "long and varied knowledge of Polynesian dances." She has danced, she said, since she learned to walk back in her home town, Pago Pago, on Tutuila in American Samoa, and while a student at Sacred Heart Academy in Honolulu.



## HELIGOLAND PROPOSED AS JEWISH HOME

The demilitarised little fortress island of Heligoland, 60 miles off the German coast in the North Sea, should be turned over to some 10,000 German Jews who do not wish to settle in Palestine, the secretary general for the Society of Victims of Nuremberg laws contends.

Richard Thieben said the 10,000 are of Jewish descent but not Jewish by confession. Under the Nuremberg laws they lost their citizenship, their properties and in most cases were forced to do slave labour for the Nazi government.

Thieben suggested that Heligoland, its fortifications destroyed when the British dynamited the island in April, be converted into a home for them. He said they did not wish to live in Germany itself.

Another suggestion made by the society was for all known Nazis to continue paying their party dues—three marks monthly—the money to be used in aiding Jewish victims of the Nazi regime.

## IMPROVING MOTOR CAR VISIBILITY

Improved visibility is a contribution which motor car manufacturers are making to the cause of highway safety, but they will need the support of safety-minded car buyers to continue progress in that direction. That is the opinion of a 34-year veteran of the automotive industry, Joseph W. Frazer, who with Henry J. Kaiser formed the Kaiser-Frazer Corp., America's newest motor car company.

"The trend in automobile styling is toward greater all-around visibility," Frazer says. "It is noticeable in automobiles of postwar design."

Kaiser pointed out that car buyers before the war showed a preference for a massive hood, even to the detriment of forward visibility. He believes that, partly as the result of the educational work of organizations which promote highway safety, future design changes will be in the opposite direction and that the driver will have a wider area of forward and side visibility.

Frazer also predicts a gradual trend toward lighter and brighter colours in automobiles, the widening of bodies to their full usable width and the elimination of hundreds of pounds of weight in favour of new lightweight but strong materials.

## MATTERS BETTER LEFT UNSAID

The entire little village of Gignad, high in the Italian Alps, near the great St Bernard Pass, took a day off to celebrate.

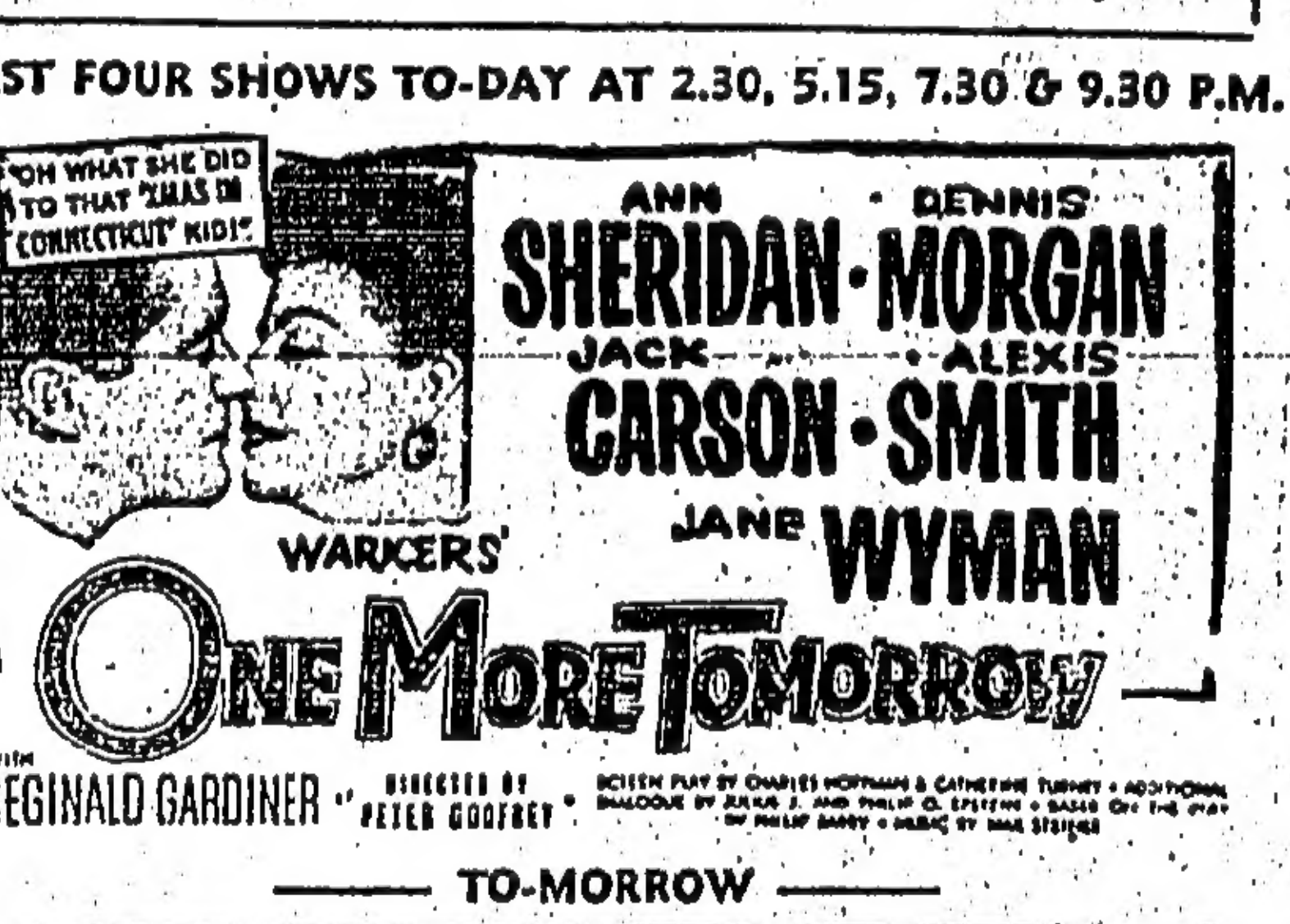
After a year of investigation the police arrested 30-year-old Isidoro Arizli and charged him with being the author of more than 600 anonymous letters informing Gignad husbands and wives on matters better left unsaid.

Arizli fully admitted operating his private domestic detective agency on a free of charge basis, and said he did it out of revenge because his sweetheart, killed him when someone circulated gossip about him.—United Press.

## ALHAMBRA & CENTRAL

DAILY AT 2:30 5:15 7:30 & 9:30 P.M. DAILY AT 2:30 5:15 7:30 & 9:30 P.M.

• TO-DAY ONLY •





## SINKIANG DISPUTE

Nanking, June 16. Official quarters today predicted a protracted Sino-Mongolian People's Republic diplomatic wrangle over the Sinkiang border in view of a Radio Moscow report quelling the Mongols as claiming that Chinese troops entered Mongolia. They said the Chinese government will stand pat in future negotiations on the 1946 map—seven years before China's recognition of Mongolian independence—which shows that Peking, where the clash occurred, is within the Chinese border. —United Press.

## INDONESIANS READY FOR DISCUSSIONS

Batavia, June 16. Mohammed Natsir, Indonesian Republic Minister of Information, said today that his government would not insist upon the counter-proposals it has presented to the Dutch negotiators if any better means can be found for a peaceful settlement of a United States of Indonesia before January 1, 1949.

"If we could be convinced that the difficulties we experienced during the past few months could be avoided, we certainly would be prepared to give up our view for a better," Natsir declared.

His statement was taken by observers as an attempt to open the door for further negotiations with Netherlands representatives. The Republican counter-proposals, which have been placed before the Dutch, differ in a number of points from the "final" Dutch proposals. The main disagreement involves the question of whether the interim government would be granted sovereignty as soon as it is established, as the Republicans demand, or not until January 1, 1949, as the Dutch say.—Associated Press.

## Streets Littered With Corpses

New Delhi, June 16. Press reports said today that more than 60 persons were killed and more than 200 wounded seriously on Saturday when some 2,000 armed men raided a village in the Gurkha district, 35 miles south of Delhi.

District officials report that conditions were more unsettled than at any time during past months and that chances were slender of an early return to normal.

Reports said Sardar Baldev Singh toured the area on Sunday and found the streets "littered with corpses".

Meanwhile, the Moslem League leader, Mohammed Ali Jinnah, appealed to Moslems in India to contribute funds to the Moslem League to set up machinery for referendums in the Northwest Frontier, Baluchistan, and Sylhet in Asia.—United Press.

## EXCESS ACIDITY of the Stomach makes you feel MISERABLE

Get the Quick relief you want with the Alkalizer you need. BOTTLED ALKA-SELTZER

How often have you had a headache without actually noticing that you also have an acid stomach? Often these two go together. Did you know that Alka-Seltzer was unique in its effect on both?

Drop one or two Alka-Seltzer tablets into a glass of water. Watch it fizz and sparkle. Drink it down—see how quickly you obtain relief.

Double-Acting Relief. Science has at last combined in Alka-Seltzer essential ingredients which doctors for years have prescribed separately. Alka-Seltzer offers quick relief from pain, heartburn, indigestion, excess acidity that causes so much distress. Let this modern formula help you feel well. Try Alka-Seltzer—see what it will do for you!

## Britain To Approach Soviet Russia On Marshall Aid Offer

London, June 16. Britain volunteered today to act as go-between in enlisting Russian participation in the aid for Europe plan, but the USSR appeared reluctant to co-operate.

France has already asked for the Soviet view on the Marshall offer. The British overtures, a Foreign Office spokesman said, will be made through Sir Maurice Peterson, Ambassador to Moscow.

The Anglo-Soviet consultations will be along the same "exploratory" lines as those Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin will have with French officials in Paris. There is no indication, however, that Bevin plans to go to Moscow.

## FLIGHT OVER BOTH POLES

Chicago, June 16. Milton Reynolds, Chicago pen manufacturer, today said he would sponsor a round-the-world plane flight over both the North and the South Poles. It would be the first time a plane made a flight over both Polar regions.

Mr Reynolds said he would not be a member of the crew of the new bomber—a converted B-32—when the flight was made. Captain Bill Odom, pilot of the record-breaking flight, will be in charge of the Polar flight, which is scheduled to begin about August 1.

The plane is scheduled to hop 6,000 miles from Envercargill, New Zealand, over the South Pole and the Palmer Peninsula to Argentina. Mr Reynolds said none of the area of Antarctica over which the plane will fly has ever been explored by air.

"We are sure there are mountains there, but no one knows how many or how high they are," he said. "The flight over that portion will be made during the darkness of the South Polar winter."

Mr Reynolds said he was negotiating with the Russian government for permission to fly over Siberia and that the Soviets had indicated they would approve the flight.—United Press.

## ARMIES STILL NEEDED

Sydney, June 16. Declaring that "push button" warfare was a "wild idea," Lieutenant General Vernon A. Sturges, Chief of the Australian General Staff, said today that in spite of the development of new weapons the Army, Navy and Air Force would be needed for a long time to come.

He made the statement on his arrival in Sydney from a two months' tour of Britain and the United States.—Associated Press.

## HUNGARY'S OFFER

(Continued from Page 1)

The political situation in Hungary was still unsettled today. There were unconfirmed reports that Colonel Stefan Szemes, who led the Hungarian military mission at the Paris peace conference, has been arrested.

It is also expected that the Smallholders Party will expel at least six more deputies from their party tomorrow.

The post of Hungarian Foreign Minister is still not definitely allocated, but the Justice Minister, Mr. Rik, is now heavily booked as a candidate.

It is learned that the Hungarian Minister to Moscow, who returned to Hungary recently, has definitely refused the appointment to the post of Foreign Minister.—Reuter.

## COMING TO THE KING'S

Reckless Lover! Bold Adventurer! The Return of Monte Cristo. LOUIS HAYWARD-BRITTON. WATCH FOR THE OPENING DATE

There is no statement of official Soviet reaction, but on the eve of Mr Bevin's departure for talks in Paris, the Moscow newspaper Pravda, organ of the Communist Party, attacked the Marshall proposal. Pravda termed the plan "the same as the Truman plan of political pressure with dollars and a programme of interference in the internal affairs of other states."

After reading the Pravda commentary, foreign political observers in Moscow said there was little hope of the Soviet Union taking part in a co-ordinated European programme of reconstruction.

Fernand Massigli, French Ambassador in London, left for Paris today to be present at the talks between Mr Bevin and members of the French Cabinet. Mr Bevin is expected to return to London on Thursday.

Later in the week Mr William L. Clayton, United States Assistant Secretary of State is due to arrive in London for consultations with the Foreign Secretary and other British Ministers and experts. Informed sources said Clayton then will go to Paris.

Bevin may announce to the House of Commons on Thursday the result of his visit to Paris and the general progress of negotiations between other European countries to put the Marshall plan into operation.

The Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg—soon to be united in a customs union—have already discussed Marshall's appeal for wider economic partnership.

## Europe's Needs

In other countries, government heads await the outcome of the Anglo-French discussions. Informed sources said that Bevin and the French want to carry out the programme and at what stage a conference of European countries might be called.

Europe's needs have been estimated in some quarters at US\$6,000,000,000 a year for the next three years.

Russian refusal to participate in the recovery plan would mark a widening of the division between the countries of the East and the Western democracies. On the other hand, if the Soviet Union accepts the offer, the countries of Eastern Europe could be expected to follow her lead. The prospects of economic collaboration throughout the continent would then be brighter than at any time since the war.

## Wide Range Of Talks

Although foreign observers regarded the Pravda criticism of the Marshall plan as discouraging, they said that Russia's need for foreign trade and for the machinery and equipment which the Western powers can supply are factors that might lead to Soviet co-operation.

An indication of the wide range of subjects scheduled for the Anglo-French talks is given by the composition of the British delegation. Mr Bevin will be accompanied by his principal private secretary, P. J. Dixon; Sir Edmund Hall Patch, head of the Foreign Office Economic Department, who participated in the negotiations of the American loan to Britain; Roger Stevens and N. E. Nuth of the Foreign Office; Sir David Waley, Treasury expert on European economic problems; E. Rell of the Ministry of Food; J. H. Breck of the Ministry of Fuel and Power; and H. J. E. Lintott of the Board of Trade.—Associated Press.

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"A wealthy family might be requested to send two or three of its members to the army, irrespective of whether there are that many young men in the family... Should a wealthy family decline to send its recruits, a process known as 'ku-chia' is resorted to: the wealth of the family is appraised, converted into cash and surrendered to the Gang.

"The Fire Gang, Dr. Pei continues, raises regular 'contributions' from farmers for guns and ammunition; it collects 'unburned bricks' for the construction of forts, and foodstuffs such as millet, wheat, rice, wheat flour and pork.

"Cash presents. Furthermore, he says, a 'construction fee' is levied once or twice a month. Funds are 'requested' for the purchase of socks, shoes and uniforms all the year round. When a member of the Fire Gang marries, villagers are told to produce cash presents.

"For comforting Nationalist forces, pigs and cash (often large sums) are collected from the farmers." All this in addition to the ordinary and extraordinary taxes in kind.

This constant draining of farmers' meagre resources has resulted in a drastic depreciation in land values, Dr. Pei reported.

"Expenses due from each mou of land," he says, "often exceed what the land can yield through the year."

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## London Not Late Over Olympic Arrangements

Stockholm, June 16. Lord Burghley, President of the British Olympic Association, who is attending a meeting of the International Olympic Committee here, denied the report that London was late with the arrangements for next year's games and unable to carry them through adequately.

Mr Avery Brundage, President of the American Olympic Committee, also confirmed that London was ready. He said that the arrangements were up to time and satisfactory.

Special ships would be run to take competitors and visitors to London for the games, Lord Burghley added, and these ships would serve as hotels for them during their stay.—Reuter.

## CIVIL WAR DOCUMENT:

## Village 'Liberated' And 'Restored'

BY ANTHONY ULLSTEIN (United Press Staff Correspondent)

The influential Ta Kung Pao prints a bitter document of life in a Chinese village caught in the ebb and flow of civil war.

The writer, Dr. Pei Wen-chung, a geologist in Government employ, says the ordeal of purge, extortion, blackmail and food seizure in his native Luanshan, 185 kilometres northeast of Tientsin, is typical of suffering in other Hopedai villages in the war zone.

"I am a student of science knowing nothing about politics," writes Dr. Pei. "I came from a village which was 'liberated' by the Communists long ago and 'restored' by Nationalist forces last year. Since then it has been 'liberated' once more and 'restored' again. Today, the people in my village cannot even go on living."

In battles of the sort his village saw, he continues, "the Nationalists and the Communists, more often than not, get off with light casualties. Those bearing the full brunt are the people who either get killed or are stripped of their possessions."

"At times more than 100,000 men and women from over 10 villages in southern Tientsin took refuge in rushes. They had no food for three days. Then, there was heavy snowfall. More than 10,000 were frozen to death, and most survivors lost either fingers, ears or noses."

Spreading fear through the village of Luanshan, Dr. Pei says, is an organisation of armed idlers and ruffians who once worked for the Japanese and the puppets, and now act as guides for Government "mopping up teams."

The "Fire Gang" Since the beginning of the Sino-Japanese war to the present moment," he says, "I know how many times this organisation has changed its name. It now calls itself the Self-Defence Corps. But the villagers speak of it always as the 'Fire Gang'."

"When the Nationalist forces visit the villages to mop up the chiefs and men of the village have Eighth Route (members of the Communist Eighth Route Army) to be exterminated, and who are Communists to be shot before firing squads. One word from the Gang is enough to condemn a village to the torch or a man to death."

"The Nationalist forces withdrew, key points are handed over to the Gang, and all neighbouring villages placed under its control. Though it may occupy only limited areas, it nevertheless exercises authority which is absolute and supreme."

The Fire Gang, Dr. Pei continues, raises regular "contributions" from farmers for guns and ammunition; it collects "unburned bricks" for the construction of forts, and foodstuffs such as millet, wheat, rice, wheat flour and pork.

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"A wealthy family might be requested to send two or three of its members to the army, irrespective of whether there are that many young men in the family... Should a wealthy family decline to send its recruits, a process known as 'ku-chia' is resorted to: the wealth of the family is appraised, converted into cash and surrendered to the Gang.

"The Fire Gang, Dr. Pei continues, raises regular 'contributions' from farmers for guns and ammunition; it collects 'unburned bricks' for the construction of forts, and foodstuffs such as millet, wheat, rice, wheat flour and pork.

"Cash presents. Furthermore, he says, a 'construction fee' is levied once or twice a month. Funds are 'requested' for the purchase of socks, shoes and uniforms all the year round. When a member of the Fire Gang marries, villagers are told to produce cash presents.

## WOOL BILL LIKELY TO GO THROUGH

Washington, June 16. The controversial wool bill is expected to be approved by Congress today and sent to President Truman for his signature or veto.

This is in spite of warnings from administration leaders that the provision in the bill for a permissive increase in tariff or the imposition of quotas on imports of foreign wool would jeopardise the Geneva trade conference, and in fact impede the successful execution of the United States foreign and economic policy.

It is learned that the bill was the subject of discussions between the President and Congressional leaders at the regular Monday White House meeting this morning, but according to the Democratic leader of the House, Mr. Sam Rayburn, the President gave no indication whether he would veto or sign the bill.

Mr. Rayburn said that he would vote against the bill when it comes up in the House later today and he might make a motion to send the bill back to a conference of the House and Senate. Congressional leaders, however, doubt the success of such a move.—Reuter.

## TO-DAY'S BROADCAST

ZNW Hongkong broadcasting on a frequency of 915 kilocycles from 12.30 to 2.00 p.m., and 630 to 11.00 p.m., and also on 522 megacycles in the 31 metre band from 12.30 to 1.15, 7.30 to 8.30 and 9.15 to 11.00 p.m.

11.00 p.m. Variety with Artie Shaw, Kay Kyser, Don Felipe and Orchestra; Dorothea Morawetz (Vocal); 6.25 Studio: George Lobb at the Piano; 7.15 Studio: John Guerin presents "Overture, Suite and Symphony"; 8. London Relay: Home News from Britain; 8.15 Studio: Vocal Recital by Molly Binks (Mezzo-Soprano) with the accompaniment by Betty Brown; 8.30 B.B.C. Transcription Service: "U.N." R.I.R.A. Written by D. G. Bridson, Narrator: Douglas Montgomery; 9. B.B.C. Transcription Service: "The Masqueraders"; 9.15 Studio: "Radio Magazine: A Hongkong Stage Club Production Directed and Produced by Derek Coussell; 10. London Relay: News; 10.10 Weather Report; 10.11 Relay of the Dance Orchestra from the Paramount Orchestra; 11. Close Down.

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"BEST OF THE WEST AND THE WEST AT ITS BEST"

JOHN MCCREA MAUREEN O'HARA LINDA DARNELL

**BUFFALO BILL**

with THOMAS MITCHELL EDGAR BUCHANAN ANTHONY QUINN

## NEXT CHANGE AT THE

## QUEEN'S

### NOTICE

Advertisers are requested to note that no advertisements (with the exception of urgent notices) will be accepted between the hours of 12.30 noon Saturdays, and 9 a.m. on Mondays.

From and including Mondays to Fridays, copy for the following day must be submitted not later than 4 p.m.

S. C. M. POST, H.K. TELEGRAPH.

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